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## PAUOA WATER BILL IS PASSED BY THE HOUSE

(Continued from page 1.)

The same committee reported in favor of the renewal of the franchise of the Hawaiian Electrical Company. Tabled, to be considered with the bill.

AFTER THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The public lands committee reported in favor of granting the franchise asked for by the Standard Telephone Company. Adopted.

Vida introduced a resolution to pay Hackfeld & Co. \$100,000, money expended by that firm in making certain improvements on the waterfront of Honolulu. Adopted.

After that the House took up the order of the day, which was the third reading of the leprosy commission bill, the peculiar point of which measure is that it takes the whole subject of leprosy out of the hands of the Board of Health. The bill was discussed, in a spirit of more or less hostility to the Board of Health, until the noon recess, just before which it was recommitted to be amended in many ways.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House went on with the order of the day at the afternoon session, passing to third reading, peacefully enough, divers Senate bills. This continued until House Bill 157, which is the bill to provide for the purchase of Pauoa springs, and carrying an appropriation of \$237,000 for the purpose, was reached. There is a provision in the bill that the springs shall be purchased subject to existing leases. Harris asked, after the passage of the measure had been moved, what these leases were. Kumalae said that they were leases for water, and in response to a further question, said they ran from one to seven years.

Harris thought there should be specific information as to this before the bill is passed. The Superintendent of Public Works is ordered, by the terms of the bill, to buy the springs. Suppose that the government, in this purchase, were buying endless litigation? Then, was it shown on the tax books that these springs are worth \$250,000? That is a large amount of money. It should be shown to be a good buy before so much is expended.

KUMALAE SQUIRMS.

Kumalae tried to answer these questions, not with a great deal of success, and Harris arose again to ask how much of the flow of the springs was taken under existing leases. Kumalae squirmed, said he didn't know what proportion of the water was taken. Finally, being urged by Harris, he said the flow of the water was measured in hours.

"Well, then," said Harris, "if there are 148 hours of water, how many hours would the committee say is covered by existing leases?"

"All the committee knows," said Kumalae, "is that the lessees have the right to 140 hours of the flow."

"Then," said Harris, "of 148 hours flow of water, the government is asked to pay \$250,000 for eight hours flow. That is what I wanted, the proportion taken under these leases to which the purchase is made subject."

Fernandez spoke briefly in support of the bill, and Andrade began putting some searching questions to the committee as to the title to the land and water. Kupihea objected to Andrade's questions and the previous question was moved as a means of shutting him off, but it didn't work out that way.

Then Kumalae said the committee had been told the title was clear.

"What," asked Andrade, "is the basis of your information?"

ANDRADE ASKS QUESTIONS.

"We have met all who are interested in those lands," replied Kumalae, "and they have told us their titles were clear and their interests not mortgaged."

"Is your information such," pursued Andrade, "that you would advise a man to invest a quarter of a million of dollars in the land?"

"Our information is such," answered Kumalae, "that we advise the government to buy this water. If the committee owned it, such is our information, that we would not sell it for half a million dollars. These parties have offered to sell it for half that, which is half what it is worth, and the advice of the committee is to buy."

Then the vote occurred on the passage of the bill, the previous question having been moved, despite an effort on the part of Long to have it recommitted for further investigation. The Speaker told Long that his motion had been made too late.

VOTE ON THE BILL.

The vote on the passage of the bill resulted as follows:

Ayes - Aylett, Damien, Fernandez, Haia, Kaili, Kalama, Kaniho, Keala-waa, Kellinoh, Kumalae, Kupihea, Lewis, Nakaleka, Paele, Pulaa, Purdy -16.

Nays - Andrade, Chillingworth, Gaddall, Greenwell, Harris, Jaeger, Knudsen, Long, Vida, Mr. Speaker -10.

Absent and not voting - Kou, Pali, Wright -3.

Kellinoh called back to his committee for further consideration the Senate bill for the importation of bugs to kill lantana, and then Fernandez, from the

printing committee, reported that the county bill was at last ready to be presented to the House. And the third reading of that measure was a long afternoon's work.

In fact, it was more than that. The reading of the bill began at 3 p. m., and when the House at 5 o'clock adjourned until 9:30 this morning, but 79 of 412 type-written pages had been read.

IN THE SENATE.

Secretary Carter communicated the bills signed on Wednesday by the Governor, which were published in yesterday's Advertiser.

THE KALAKAUA PLATE.

The House resolution for the presentation to Princess David and Kuhio of the crown silver was referred to the committee on public expenditures.

Senator C. Brown made a statement regarding the silver, he having been a member of the commission which passed upon the ownership of crown property. "After the death of the late King Kalakaua," said Senator Brown, "Dr. Trousseau was appointed executor under the will. When Liliuokalani became Queen a dispute arose over property claimed by Kapiolani situated in this house, Kapiolani being the sole devisee. Before the overthrow, Dr. Trousseau could get nothing from Liliuokalani and was driven out of the Palace grounds when he came to make a demand for it. He was met with absolute refusal.

"After the overthrow, Trousseau made a demand upon the provisional government for certain property and I represented Kapiolani, W. F. Allen the provisional government, and James W. Robertson Liliuokalani on a commission to settle the claims. This commission met at the palace and every part of the property claimed by Kapiolani was delivered to her, and everything claimed by Liliuokalani was given to her, and what was left went to the provisional government as belonging to the state. The plate and silverware which is the subject of this resolution was never claimed by Liliuokalani or Kapiolani and was conceded to the provisional government and has now come to the Territory. It was never claimed by Kalakaua."

SEWER RATES.

Senator McCandless presented a written report on the Isenberg resolution relating to sewer rates to the effect that there was no law providing for these charges, and also recommending the free use of the sewers.

INCREASE LOAN BILLS.

Senator Achi, for the special committee to consider the item of \$134,700 for school houses on Oahu in the loan bill recommended an increase of the amount to \$155,400, which is \$1,500 more than the estimate of the Board of Education; to be considered with the bill. Senator Baldwin, for the committee on Maui items in the loan bill, reported, recommending that the item of \$10,000 for a road to the Nahuiku homesteads be cut to \$2,500. The item of \$5,000 for a road from Nahuiku to Kailua was recommended to be increased to \$50,000. The report stated that the road at present is impassable, and was through the most picturesque country in the world. The road would open up a beautiful region for tourists, and also give an outlet for farmers to get their produce to market; to be taken up with the loan bill.

Senate Bill No. 53, relating to divorce and separation, was reported back to the Senate as passed by the House.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Senate Bill 118, relating to partnerships; No. 121, for publication of the United States Court reports; No. 140, amending the law relating to quarantine of animals, and No. 142, giving the Superintendent of Public Works supervision of kerosene, all passed second reading; to be read a third time today.

Senate Bill No. 147, relating to vaccination, was referred to the health committee.

Senate Bill 149, relating to insurance, was referred to the ways and means committee.

Senate bills relating to the Hilo fire department and repealing the law relating to importation of foreign goods passed second reading; to be read a third time today.

The bill for a Walluku volunteer fire department was referred to the public lands committee.

The House hackmen's bill went to the committee on ways and means.

Senate Bill 152, amending the law for the protection of birds, passed second reading; to be read a third time today.

INSURANCE BILL KILLED.

Senate Bill 65, relating to insurance policies, was laid on the table on motion of Senator C. Brown, the introducer. He said that with section 1 stricken out, as recommended by the committee, the bill didn't amount to a "row of pins."

Action on Senate Bill 138, giving the Assessor power to collect personal taxes by service upon any one owing money to the delinquent taxpayer, was deferred to permit of other amendments.

THIRD READINGS.

Senate Bill 119, making immaterial

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**LEVINGSTON'S**

changes in the banking law, passed third reading unanimously.

Senate Bill 130, relating to insurance companies, was deferred, to be considered with No. 149.

Senate Bill No. 143, amending the nuisance law, passed third reading unanimously.

Senate Bill No. 144, substituting "Chief Engineer" for "Fire Marshal" in the fire protection laws, passed third reading, 13 ayes, no noes.

The same vote was recorded on No. 145, substituting "Board of Health" for "Minister of the Interior" in the health inspection laws.

Senate Bill 135, defining the sanitary district of Honolulu and fixing plumbing rules, passed second reading on the adoption of the committee's report; to be read the third time on Monday.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The morning session ended during the consideration of the Brown depository bill which had been adversely reported by the Ways and Means Committee with a substitute. Senator Brown contended in favor of his bill saying that unless his bill passed the Territory would have to pay a premium on the fire claims bonds. To pass the bill would save \$17,000 to the Territory; but it must become a law before April 20 when the bids for bonds are to be opened. He said further that the only objection to the bill was that the bank might become bankrupt, but he argued that the Territory would be secured by the bonds. At present, he argued, large amounts are tied up in the treasury vaults to the injury of the people. He proposed also that if need be the deposit could be limited to eighty or ninety per cent of the government funds and the remainder left in the Treasury. If the bill failed the bonds could be sold only by the payment of a premium, for the purchaser would lose two to four per cent interest.

Senator Baldwin replied favoring the committee bill, saying that the Brown bill tied the government down to making deposits in one bank for fifteen years—the life of the bonds. Bids already had been received for the bonds from the East and it was not known what the saving would be; the bids might be at par or very close to it. The committee bill he said had been drawn on the lines of the national depository law and does not bind the government; it may change its deposit if a bank is thought to be shaky. The government deposits often amounted to a million dollars, while the bonds were for but \$320,000. The committee bill provided for a division of the money among the banks.

President Crabbe inquired what would happen if two banks bid the same. Senator Brown replied that there would be no money in it for two banks.

CLAIMANTS WANT BONDS.

Senator Achi said the Brown bill was in violation of the Congressional fire claims act, and Senator Brown replied that amendments were ready to make it conform with the law. Another objection offered by Achi was that one bank in Honolulu would be given the government deposits, while he favored allowing county deposits in Hilo, Wailuku and Kona banks.

Under the rules made by Secretary Hitchcock the government would lose nothing, for if the bonds are not sold at par the claimants would have to take them. Senator Achi said he knew one Chinese claim of \$40,000 which could be satisfied with bonds. The bonds could be discounted for three or four per cent, while not long ago the claimants

were ready to sell their claims for fifty per cent.

Senator Brown replied that he had amendments ready which made Achi's argument nothing but wind, if the Senate wished to consider his bill. He also proposed an amendment limiting the depository to five years instead of fifteen.

M'CANDLESS OPPOSED.

Senator McCandless opposed the Brown bill as unfair to the bidders in the States. These bidders might under the depository law come here and start a bank so as to receive the government deposits. He favored the idea of a depository however and did not believe in tying money up in the Treasury. If a bait was to be thrown out he favored that it be not done with a \$300,000 bond issue but that it should be with the \$2,500,000 loan bond issue. The \$300,000 issue might jeopardize the loan bonds. He argued against the money being placed in one bank and favored distributing it among different institutions.

The motion of Senator Brown that the committee bill be deferred and his bill taken up was then put and lost—only Brown, Kalakauakalani and Kaohi favoring it.

The committee bill, No. 71, then passed second reading—to be read the third time on Monday.

THE LIQUOR BILL.

Senate Bill No. 21, being the general liquor license bill, was then taken up on third reading. Senator Dickey proposed an amendment requiring the consent of the majority of property owners within 200 yards of a saloon. He said the provision was needed particularly in the residence districts as a protection to women and children. Senator Dickey presented a petition signed by prominent citizens who were characterized as "missionary" by some other Senators. Senator Crabbe favored the amendment if applied only outside the present \$1000 district and omitting the hotels. Senator Dickey changed the amendment to meet Crabbe's views but it was lost, seven to six.

Senator Crabbe said that even with a wide open town there would be no more saloons, as charged by the missionaries. Three \$1,000 saloons had been closed within the past week.

Senator Achi offered an amendment making the consent of property owners within a radius of 150 feet necessary. Senator Crabbe objected unless the down town district was excepted. Senator Dickey said there was no reason why the down town property owners should not be protected. He demanded a call of ayes and noes on the amendment to which Crabbe objected and said only Dickey and Baldwin favored the amendment. Dickey replied that he wanted the Senate to go on record in this matter. Senator Baldwin said there was no need of quarreling over it; the request of property owners should have some weight; and the amendment was a reasonable one.

HOW DID KALAUOKALANI VOTE?

Senator Brown said not more than ten per cent of the signers owned property in Honolulu, though he admitted they were all merchants. Dickey replied that they at least owned an immense majority of the property in the Territory.

The amendment was changed to exempt the down town district and hotels and the ayes and noes were then called. The vote resulted: Ayes—Achi, Baldwin, Crabbe, Dickey, Kalakauakalani, McCandless, Paris and Wilcox, 8.

Continued on page 3.)